George I and George II (pg.102) - The kings of England, first served from 1714-1727, second was from 1727-1760, both German born and unaccustomed to English ways. They were important because during those reigns, Parliament had started to gain more and more power than the king.

Robert Walpole (pg.102) - The first of the modern prime ministers (was in Parliament). He was important as he didn’t want to make strict enforcement of the Navigation Acts which would delay the American Revolution, by just a little.

The Board of Trade and Plantations (pg.102) - an advisory body that had little role in any actual decisions; established in 1696. They were important, because they were the closest colonial office in London.

Albany Plan (pg.103) – A plan proposed by Benjamin Franklin to make a general government for most colonies, but retain its current state supported and paid for by the British. It was important because it was a failed, but a major attempt to unite the colonies on one way or another.

The French and Indian War (pg.103) – A war between the British (or in this case the colonists) and the French with Indian tribes on both sides. This was important because it showed some hidden tensions in this relationship (British and Americans).

Louisiana Discovery (not a real key term) (pg.104) – Started by Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette, French explorers of the 1670s went down numerous river and later (a year) Rene Robert Cavellier, Sieur de La Salle found the delta of the Mississippi and named the surrounding area Louisiana. Important because Louisiana was in the South; after revolution, they bought this area.

The Iroquois Confederacy (pg.104) – The most powerful native group in America; which included these five Indian nations (Mohawk, Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, and Oneida). They were important because they managed to gain an uneasy balance of power in the Great Lakes region.

George III and George Grenville(pg.109) – The two new rulers in England, George III assumed power in 1760 and appointed Grenville as prime minister in 1763. They were important because they wanted them to obey the laws and to pay a part of the cost of defending and administering the empire.

Proclamation of 1763 (pg.110) – Drew a line along the Appalachian Mountains forbidding settlers to advance beyond that line. Important as it appealed to the British by allowing control of expansion and avoided conflicts with the natives.

Mutiny Act of 1765 (pg.110) – Required the colonists to assist in provisioning and maintaining the army. Important because one of the first laws that was forced upon the colonies; which the colonists didn’t like.

Paxton Boys (pg.112) – A group of people from western Pennsylvania came to Philadelphia with demands for relief from colonial (not British) taxes and for money to help them defend themselves against Indians. Important because this was an effect from all the recent events that would help make the American Revolution.

Patrick Henry (pg.113) – A Virginian lawyer who had already achieved fame for his fiery oratory and his occasional defiance of British authority. This person was important because he would eventually become one of the colonial leaders and spoke against the British.

Sons of Liberty (pg.114) – An organization of men in the colonies that were fed up with the British (and their taxes), so they used violence (and some non-violence way) to get what they want (stop the taxes); Thomas Hutchinson who was the lieutenant governor, opposed the Stamp Act but felt that it was his duty to support it so, protestors burned his house down. That group was important as it caused even more tensions between the British and the colonies.

Mutiny Act (pg.115) – Made in 1675, required the colonists to provide shelter and services (cleaning, feeding; etc.). This law was important as it showed that the colonists didn’t mind doing all those things, they had already been doing that since the French and Indian War, but they didn’t like being told/it was mandatory; shows the colonists as little kids (does the job but doesn’t like being told to do it over and over again; like me).

The Boston Massacre (pg.116) – cause: self-defense (British soldiers), they were pelted with stones from “liberty boys”, Captain Thomas Preston arrived to protect the building. Someone shouted fire and the British soldiers mistakenly took that as the cue to shoot, five people died (first to go was Crispus Attucks). Important as it once again increased tensions and was the first sign of sacrifice for independence as seen by the colonists; became a graphic symbol of British oppression and brutality.

Samuel Adams (pg.116) – the most effective radical in the colonies (against British). He was important as he was a major leader of colonial protest.

Tea Act (pg.118) – 1773, gave the East India Company the right to export tea into the colonies without paying any of the navigation taxes, also this was the only tea that could be brought in America (legally). This law was important as it angered the colonists.

The Boston Tea Party (pg.119) – on December 16, 1773, several colonists including Samuel Adams dressed up as Indians and seized a tea cargo ship and scared the Englishmen that were onboard and destroyed the tea by dumping it into salt water. This was important as it made the British furious which led to even more devastating acts (often unfair ones).

Coercive Acts + First Continental Congress (pgs.120 + 121) – (1st term) acts that was made as punishments for the Boston Tea Party. It was important as it made the colonists furious and because of this the First Continental Congress meeting was formed where it was made up of delegates from all 13 colonies. They made five decisions: No colonial union against the British, a statement of grievances was created, approved a list of resolutions, stopped having any association with England (no trade), and they decided to meet again.

Battle of Lexington and Concord (pgs. 123 + 124) – two of the very first battles in the American Revolution, important as it was a mark of the beginning of their independence.